ardent support there. Frequent and highly emotional protracted revival meetings interspersed academic concerns; spiritual emphasis has undergone less attrition than at most denominational schools.

Teachers in the schools of most denominations will find nostalgic notes in the account of low salaries (p. 34), heavy teaching loads (p. 124), scant time for research and writing (p. 151), strict regulation of conduct in contrast to permissiveness elsewhere. The target audience will appreciate its forthright emphasis both on the academic concerns and the special pietistic values of the school.

Indiana Central College, Indianapolis

Roland Nelson


The third volume of Booker T. Washington's papers might well be subtitled “The Lull Before the Storm,” since it covers the six years immediately before the black educator's emergence on the national scene as a white sponsored spokesman for black aspirations and as a political manipulator of some significance within the Afro-American community. Harlan and his associates have issued a model volume of collected papers to accompany the previous two volumes published last year. The present volume contains a great many letters written to Washington as well as those from his pen, along with copies of speeches delivered by him to various audiences and informal homilies which the college president was fond of relating to his Tuskegee students on Sunday evenings. The famous speech at the Atlanta Exposition completes the entries in the main body of the book along with a draft version which differs in some form from the final edition of the brief speech. As in the earlier volumes in the series, each letter, speech, newspaper report, etc., is annotated with footnotes identifying persons mentioned in the body of the entry and/or the context of the subject matter discussed. The annotations are explanatory without becoming narratives in themselves.
Washington's family life correspondence occupies some space in the volume, especially that dealing with the educator's marriage to Tuskegee's dean of women, Margaret James Murray, following the untimely death of Olivia Davidson Washington. Letters to and from his children are presented as well as correspondence indicating Washington's problems in finding a suitable housekeeper to take care of his brood before his remarriage. Murray's letters to Washington are filled with complaints on the part of the former who appears to have been a strong willed person unwilling to accept a subordinate position in any relationship. No letters from Washington to Murray dated during this period are included, but references to them in the text of Murray's correspondence indicates that they were merely brief notes.

As the president of a growing black college gaining in significance during the early 1890s, Washington was in considerable demand as a public speaker before northern and southern audiences, and he never failed to capitalize on his appearances by making either direct or indirect appeals for funds. The volume includes a great many letters to and from Tuskegee's white benefactors, with Washington's end of the correspondence couched in the somewhat restrained, dignified, subservient language evidently most conducive to eliciting money from philanthropists. Some letters deal with professional fund raisers employed by Tuskegee and the frustration Washington suffered in endeavoring to find the right person for this perennially all important academic effort.

Despite Washington's extensive absences from the college, his correspondence reveals that he was very much in charge of Tuskegee affairs and in fact appears to have had considerable difficulty in delegating authority. He was extremely attentive to every detail of the college's operation and was by no means reluctant bluntly to chastise his faculty and staff for their real or alleged shortcomings. By virtue of the evidence in this volume Tuskegee must have been a terribly uncomfortable place of employment for anyone even remotely resembling a free spirit.

Various items in the correspondence include letters to and from Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute and a definite father figure to Washington. Armstrong had a tremendous influence on the industrial education bent of the black educator. This influence is especially
marked in Washington's speeches and remarks at the various educational institutes held at Hampton and Tuskegee during these years and recorded in the book.

*Camden County College,*

*Blackwood, N. J.*


To write a book about individuals from a given state of the Union who have been important in the making of American foreign policy is perhaps a new approach to the history of the United States, but it has to be said that in the case of Minnesota the effort has been successful. Many of that state's leaders have excelled in the field of foreign affairs. Half the subjects of *Ten Men of Minnesota* have died, one of them many years ago. The others are still quite active in writing or speaking on foreign affairs, and one of them is yet in the United States Senate. Cushman K. Davis died shortly after the turn of the century, but not before he had served on the Senate foreign relations committee and been a peace commissioner at Paris in 1898 and stood with his fellow commissioner Whitelaw Reid in favor of taking all of the Philippine Islands. Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr., was a maverick congressman and lawyer, an isolationist. Harold Knutson and Henrik Shipstead served respectively in the House and Senate and championed isolationism through thick and thin. Frank B. Kellogg was a senator, secretary of state in the latter 1920s, and author of the Kellogg Pact for which he received the Nobel peace prize in 1930, the very year another Minnesotan, Sinclair Lewis, received the prize for literature. Joseph H. Ball rose like a comet to become senator during the Second World War and an outstanding internationalist, after which his career fell like a stone; and presently he lives on a farm in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, far from the political scenes of his youth. Harold E. Stassen likewise rose quickly to prominence, and then his career was overcome by what generally has been agreed to have been too much ambition; in his last effort for the presidency he re-